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business flying

1983 — Section 2

NATIONAL
BUSINESS AIRCRAFT
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Business Aviation and the Fortune 1,000 Industrials — 1981

Summary: Operators Gain Aircraft . . . But Lose Companies

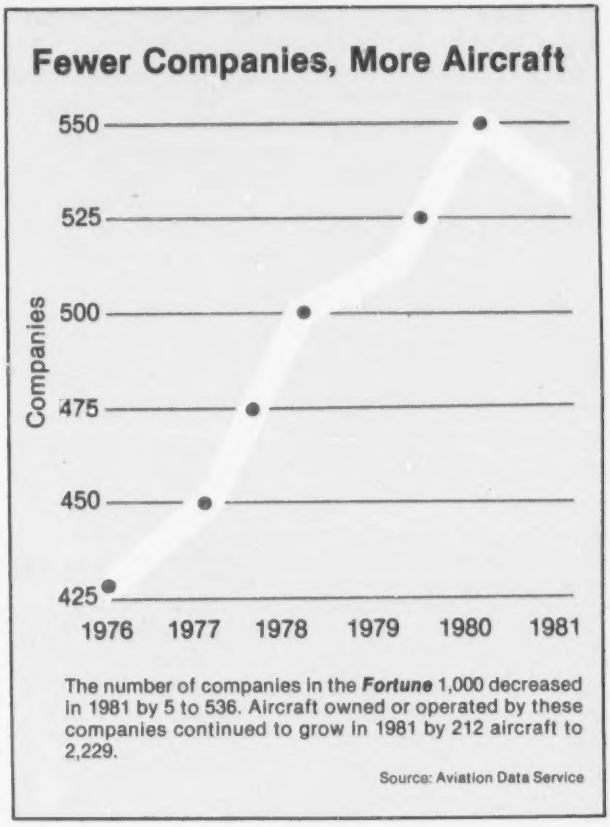
The majority of the leading industrial companies of the United States operate business aircraft. Of the 1,000 largest publicly held corporations in the United States, 536 operate one or more business airplanes. Value of the fleet now totals $4.11 billion, up from $3.21 billion a year ago.

The 1,000 largest industrials are identified by ***Fortune*** magazine, and the economic performance is reported in the May and June issues each year. Information on companies operating business aircraft and the specifications associated with these companies is an outgrowth of a study done annually by Aviation Data Service (ADS), Wichita, Kansas.

The company airplane is measured by the same performance standards as any piece of capital equipment owned or operated by the industrials. During the 1981 year, the number of companies operating business aircraft declined from 541 to 536. However, the number of aircraft increased from 2,012 a year ago to 2,229. This increased the average company aircraft load from 3.72 planes per company to 4.16 planes per company, or an increase of approximately 11.8 percent.

There were numerous sales transactions in 1981 in the 1,000 ***Fortune*** industrials. There were a record number of aircraft sold, 236, worth $261.6 million. The acquisitions were astronomical as well, 491 units worth $1.1 billion.

On the financial side, the 536 ***Fortune*** 1,000 corporations that operated aircraft during 1981 accounted for 87 percent of the sales, 90 percent of the net income, 88 percent of the assets, 88 percent of the stockholder's equity, and 83 percent of the total employees in the nation.



The number of companies in the ***Fortune*** 1,000 decreased in 1981 by 5 to 536. Aircraft owned or operated by these companies continued to grow in 1981 by 212 aircraft to 2,229.

Source: Aviation Data Service

They represented an aircraft fleet at year-end of 2,229 units, ranging in size from a Piper Cub up to and including a Boeing 747.

Value of the fleet increased 28 percent during the year, topping the $4.11 billion mark.

The average unit fleet value, i.e., the grand value total divided by the number of units, increased 15.8 percent, from $1,593 thousand to $1,844 thousand per unit.

The majority of large corporations operating aircraft—69 percent in 1981—continue to be found among the top 500 industrials. The trend, however, is for a greater increase of aircraft-operators among those below the 500 level. Since Aviation Data Service, Inc. (ADS) began compiling these statistics in 1969, there has been a 3.27 percent annual increase in aircraft operators among the second 500 companies, compared to a 1.72 percent annual increase among the top 500 in the last ten years.

In 1981, the number of operators declined. The top 500 increased operators from 367 to 369, or 0.54 percent, but the bottom 500 lost seven operators, or −4.02 percent.

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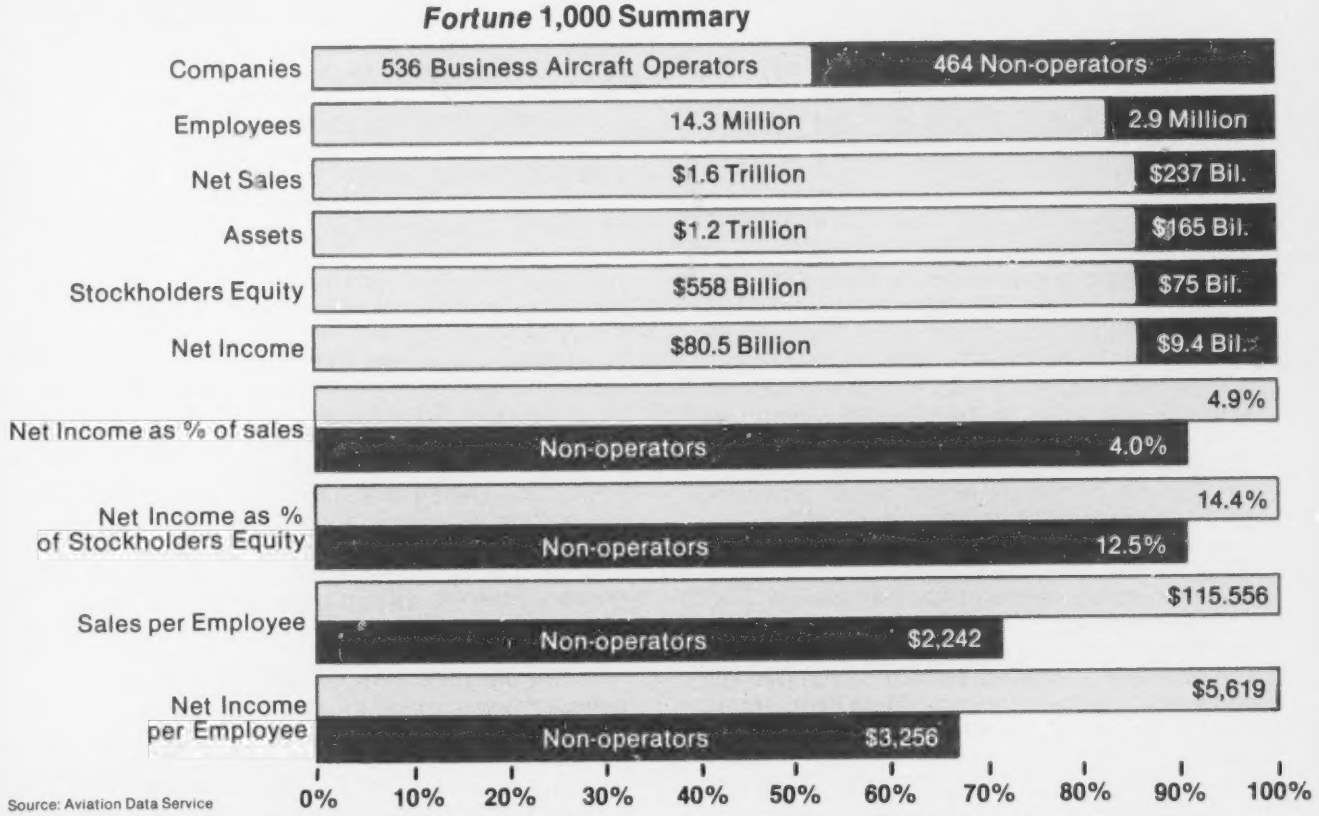
Surprisingly, 87 percent of the ***Fortune*** 1,000 fleet is operated by the top 500 and 43 percent by the top 100 companies alone, based on net sales. The recession of 1981 hit the top 100 companies harder than one might expect, as three companies fell from operator status. Chrysler sold their G2 and Learjet to appease workers and the government. Agway infiltrated from the second 100 group and BATUS was a new company entering ***Fortune*** for the first time this year. Firestone Tire and Rubber, CPC International, American Home Products, and American Brand were all non-operators in the top 100 last year.

There were 55 newcomers to the ***Fortune*** listing during 1981 and they brought 49 aircraft into the compilation. In addition, existing ***Fortune*** 1,000 companies acquired 491 new or used aircraft during the year. On the other hand, 21 companies with 38 aircraft dropped out of the top 1,000. There were 12 companies that sold their aircraft (15) during the year and are no longer operators; 236 aircraft flown by existing operators were either lost from service or sold. Eleven companies were absorbed into larger corporations, causing a net loss of eleven operating companies.

Value of Corporate Aircraft

Value of corporate aircraft can be a very controversial subject, but among the top 1,000 industrials, the differences in the business results between aircraft operators and non-operators is staggering. Keeping in mind that there are roughly the same number of operators 536 as there are non-operators 464 —net sales by aircraft-operating companies of $1.6 trillion was over seven times that of non-operating ***Fortune*** companies.



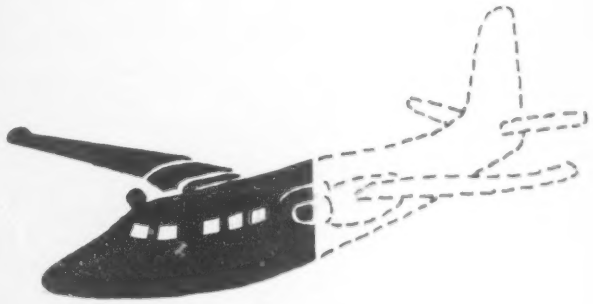
Source: Aviation Data Service

The 1,000 topmost industrial companies ranked by sales are listed each year by ***Fortune*** magazine. In 1981 Exxon was world leader with over $108 billion in sales. Mobil was second with over $64 billion in sales. General Motors was third with over $62 billion. Those companies that operate aircraft outperformed those without aircraft in every category: employees, net sales, assets, stockholders equity and net income. This chart shows the dramatic comparison. Use of aircraft is not the only measure of success in business, but those companies that do operate aircraft do far better than those companies that do not use aircraft by whatever standard of measurement is used.

It Pays to Operate Aircraft

Among the top 1,000 industrials, the differences in the business results between aircraft operators and non-operators is staggering.

Keeping in mind that there are roughly the same number of operators as there are non-operators—536 versus 464—net sales by aircraft-operating companies of $1.6 trillion was almost seven times that of non-operating ***Fortune*** companies.



536 Companies **464 Companies**

Source: Aviation Data Service

Corporate assets for those same 536 aircraft operators were $1.2 trillion or almost seven and one-quarter times those of non-operators; net income of $80.5 billion was over eight and one-half times greater; stockholders' equity of $558.2 billion was over seven times greater; and the 14.3 million employees of operating companies was almost five times greater than the employment of non-operating aircraft as opposed to 4.0 percent for non-operating companies.

The total amount of sales did drop (from $6.2 to $5.6 billion) but more alarming is that the loss of net income was more than double ($383.3 to $176.1 million).

In terms of sales per employee, the 536 companies that operate aircraft bettered the non-operating companies by 40 percent, and in terms of assets per employee, by 48 percent. Net income per employee for those companies operating aircraft was a substantial 58 percent higher than those companies tied to ground transportation and the commercial airlines.

What Kind of Industrials Operate

There is no specific pattern to business aircraft users among the 28 categories of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The standouts are food processors, petroleum refiners and manufacturers of industrial and farm equipment.

A total of 8.3 percent of all ***Fortune*** 1,000 companies are in food processing. They represent 9.3 percent of the 536 aircraft operators, but only 6.8 percent of the ***Fortune*** fleet. Petroleum refiners, on the other hand, represent only 4.9 percent of the 1,000 companies, 7.1 percent of those that operate aircraft, and 16.8 percent of the ***Fortune*** aircraft fleet.

Manufacturers of industrial and farm equipment represents the greatest number of operators at 11.2 percent, while accounting for 9.4 percent of the ***Fortune*** fleet.

Of the 536 aircraft operating companies, 165 or nearly 31 percent, operate only one aircraft. Over half of the operating companies, 277 (52 percent), have at least two aircraft for their use. Thirteen companies operate 20 or more aircraft, with the largest fleet being 45.

By comparison, in the 5,400 fleet of aircraft operated by NBAA companies, many of whom are in the ***Fortune*** 1,000, 60 percent operate one aircraft.

In terms of sales, the leading SIC category among non-operators is electronic appliances with $20.7 billion in 1981. But they were soundly outdistanced by those ***Fortune*** 1,000 electronic appliance manufacturers that do operate aircraft, logging $124.9 billion. Non-operating food producers, who came in first last year in sales, were a very close second, with $20.5 billion. They, too, were surpassed by their operating counterparts, who had $112.6 billion in sales in 1981.

The leader in sales was petroleum refiners with $563.2 billion total, of which aircraft operators captured $551.8 billion, or 98 percent of the total. Aerospace operating companies came close. The operating Aerospace companies had 97.97 percent of the total sales, whereas petroleum refiners had 97.99 percent of the total. This same pattern holds true in terms of corporate assets, net income and stockholders' equity.

Fortune 1,000 companies operating aircraft completely outpaced non-operating companies in total employment during 1981—14.3 million versus 2.9 million, or 83.2 percent of the total 17.2 million workers. The recession of 1981 hit the ***Fortune*** 1,000 industrials substantially in the area of employment. During the year, employment dropped 2.2 percent in the total indus-

Employees per Number of Companies

Year	Operators	% Change	Non-Operators	% Change
1981	26,744	– 1.53	6,232	– 1.81
1980	27,161	– 4.40	6,347	– 2.24
1979	28,412	2.80	6,493	– 3.10
1978	27,638	3.66	6,700	– 5.07
1977	26,661	0.94	7,058	1.84
1976	26,414	1.58	6,930	1.19
1975	26,004	– 5.94	6,849	– 10.93
1974	27,647	– 4.82	7,689	– 5.01
1973	29,049	1.21	8,094	8.61
1972	28,702	3.18	7,452	3.63
Average Change Over last 10 yrs.		– 0.39		– 1.42

Source: Aviation Data Service

This table compares the past ten years using the number of employed divided by the number of companies.

trials. Employment dropped 2.4 percent in the operating block, but only 0.7 percent for the non-operating companies.

Unemployment has hit the operating companies for the past three years. This gives a net loss of 1.9 percent per annum. However, the loss of employment has been shrinking since 1973 on the non-operating side. An average loss of 5.2 percent per year for eight years is the result.

Another statistic, which points out the difference between operating and non-operating ***Fortune*** companies, is the productivity per employee. The statistics show that the average sales per employee for the aircraft operating companies were $115,555, or 41 percent better than companies without aircraft.

In terms of net income per employee for all the 1,000 industrials, the difference is even more dramatic. Employees of aircraft operators averaged $5,618 each in net income to their companies, 73 percent better than employees of the non-operating companies.

Industrials

Group	Operators	Non-Operators	Total
10—Mining, Crude Oil Production	21	13	34
20—Food	50	33	83
21—Tobacco	6	3	9
22—Textiles, Vinyl Flooring	16	18	34
23—Apparel	14	14	28
25—Furniture	5	5	10
26—Paper, Fiber and Wood Products	32	23	55
27—Publishing, Printing	17	28	45
28—Chemicals	38	29	67
29—Petroleum Refining	38	11	49
31—Leather	3	3	6
32—Glass, Concrete, Abrasives, Gypsum	22	8	30
33—Metal Manufacturing	31	28	59
34—Metal Products	30	33	63
36—Electronic Appliances	36	47	83
37—Shipbuilding, RR and Transportation Equip.	9	9	18
38—Measuring, Scientific, Photo Equipment	18	26	44
40—Motor Vehicles	20	12	32
41—Aerospace	14	6	20
42—Pharmaceuticals	11	10	21
43—Soaps, Cosmetics	6	12	18
44—Office Equipment (Computers)	7	19	26
45—Industrial and Farm Equipment	60	42	102
46—Jewelry, Silverware	2	2	4
47—Musical Instruments, Toys, Sport Goods	7	8	15
49—Beverages	13	10	23
Total	536	464	1,000

Source: Aviation Data Service

What Kind of Aircraft Are Used?

It's one thing to look at the ***Fortune*** 1,000 fleet in terms of unit growth by type. But it's another thing to look at the fleet in terms of type as a percentage of the total—in other words, the areas of growth and decline.

The medium jet had just taken the lead from the light turboprop in 1981 with 263 added units or 20.1 percent of the fleet. The medium jet has culminated a ten-year positive growth with 682 units and 30.6 percent of the total fleet in 1981. This yields an annual growth in fleet size of 10.0 percent per year.

The light turboprop has hovered around the 19 percentile for the last ten years. The primary reason it has done so well is due to the fantastic growth of the Beech King Air. Sales of this aircraft has grown at an annual rate of 4.5 percent per year over the last ten years. The number of units increased by 11.4 percent per year over the last ten years. the number of units increased by 11.4 percent last year, second only to Piper in the turboprop market, which grew at the rate of 28.0 percent.

The King Air series accounts for 63.0 percent of the light turboprop market and 69.5 percent of the value of the light turboprop market, with the aircraft being worth $239.5 million dollars.

The fleet has increased in size by a rate of 5.5 percent, but has decreased 1.2 percentage points in comparison to total fleet size over the last ten years.

These figures represent aircraft status against a *growing* fleet. For example, the heavy jets grew from 250 to 269 units last year, resulting in a 7.6 percent increase in size. The total fleet size, however, grew from 2,012 to 2,229 units, or a 10.8 percent increase in size.

Trends to eliminate heavy turboprops are apparent: they receive this year's award for the biggest loser with 18.6 percent in comparison to the fleet as a whole. They also had a modest loss of 8.4 percentage points last year, which gives them an average loss of 13.7 percent for the two years. Light jets are also slowly losing credibility in the ***Fortune*** market. Current production is not meeting aircraft leaving service. Since supply is not meeting demand, operators desiring upgrading are turning to bigger and better things, such as medium jets. The light jet popularity closed losing 10.7 percentage points on the whole and averaged a loss of 10.1 percent during the last two years. Other losers were the pressurized piston twins (– 11.1), heavy piston twins and pressurized multi-engined pistons tied (– 9.7), heavy jets (– 2.9), and light piston twins (– 2.0).

Both the heavy piston twins and pressurized multi-engined pistons experienced zero growth in fleet size over last year. The – 9.74 figure is indicative of the growth the entire fleet experienced over the previous year.

The top gainer in growth this year was the twin turbine helicopter with an amazing 64.3 percent. The twin turbine helicopter took first in growth last year, too, with 15.2 percent. This fleet size nearly doubled from last year (39 to 71).

These trends of growth and decline are basically consistent throughout the period and, as such, are reflected in the single-year 1981 results, during which turbine helicopters and medium jets outpaced the total fleet growth. Piston growth appears to be largely dependent on escalating fuel prices. There appears to be a one to three year lag time between stabilizing fuel prices and growth in the area, depending on the size and consumption of the aircraft.

Utilization of more fuel efficient aircraft, particularly the light turboprop and medium jets, is very apparent throughout the ten-year span throughout all groups. Other big gainers are the turbine (both single- and twin-powered) helicopters. Another interesting case is the light jet. This aircraft started with only nine total units in 1971 and grew consistently until it peaked at 93 units in 1977 and 1978. The number has decreased by only three units since, but the growth of the rest of ***Fortune's*** fleet has really shown that the light jet has seen, at least for the present time, the last of its better days. Another factor in the decline of the light jet is that only one major manufacturer, Cessna with its small Citation model, is producing a model of this type. The production of this model is beginning to wane, with customers seemingly preferring bigger jets.

Corporation Fleets

Airplanes	Piston	Turbo Prop/Shaft	Turbojet	Total
Multi-Engine	2	3	104	109
Single-Engine	181	5	3	189
Twin-Engine	243	517	934	1,694
Sub-Total	426	525	41	1,992
Helicopters				
Single-Engine	9	157	0	166
Twin-Engine	0	71	0	71
Sub-Total	9	228	0	237
Grand Total	435	753	1,041	2,229

Source: Aviation Data Service

Over One Billion Spent on Equipment

Fortune 1,000 aircraft operators spent $1.1

billion for new and used equipment during 1981 —a record—and took the total fleet value to just over $4.11 billion, 28 percent higher than the previous year. Of that amount, a 20.3 percent increase, or $307.1 million, was accounted for by heavy jets, and a 42.7 percent increase, or $485.6 million, by medium jets. Twin turbine helicopters had the greatest percentage increase in fleet value, 130.8 percent, a $39.2 million dollar increase from the previous year.

In terms of percentage increase in fleet value during 1981, twin turbine helicopters led the way with 130.84, followed by medium jets at 42.68, turbine helicopters at 37.33, then single engines at 30.42, piston helicopters at 24.39, heavy jets down to 20.33, and light turboprops at 20.00. Three units, light piston twins, heavy turboprops, and light jets, were almost unchanged in fleet value, all near a two percent increase. The remaining three, pressurized piston twins, heavy piston twins, and pressurized multi-piston aircraft, lost value over the year. These losses were 5.13, 2.47, and 3.01 respectively.

A more detailed analysis involved, an in-depth look at unit price increases over the past year. The first four groups finished in the same order in this category: twin turbine helicopters came in first with a 26.80 percent increase per unit price, medium jets had a 26.36 percent rise, turbine helicopters with 18.96 percent rise, and single engine aircraft had a 15.29 percent increase. After this, the order begins to change. Following next is heavy turboprops with 14.39 percent. The main reason they did so poorly in overall values is that 10 units dropped from ***Fortune*** during the year. Afterwards come heavy jets with 11.83 percent, piston helicopters rose 10.57 percent, light turboprops with 7.53 percent, and finishing out the positive gainers is the light jets whose unit increase rose 1.44 percent. The losers were, in order, heavy piston twins (−2.47), pressurized multi-piston aircraft (−3.01), pressurized piston twins (−3.64), and, lastly, light piston twins (−5.89). The light piston twins are an interesting case, as their overall value rose 2.18 percent but lost the most in per unit cost. Also, the average year of manufacture rose a year, from 1970 to 1971.

If ***Fortune*** 1,000 companies continue to increase the value of the fleet by the existing seven-year average of 24.5 percent per year, they will have spent over a billion dollars in 1982 putting the ***Fortune*** 1,000 fleet over the $5 billion mark, and another $1.3 billion in 1983. If the acquisition of aircraft continues to rise, as well as the value of aircraft, the value of the ***Fortune*** fleet could hit *10* billion dollars by 1985.

When you look at each of the 10 levels of 100 companies, each within the ***Fortune*** 1,000 group, it's almost predictable who operates what type of aircraft. For instance, in the top 500 industrials, turbojet/turbofan aircraft sharply outnumber other types, while in the bottom 500, it is the turboprop airplane that is most popular.

The same is true when considering aircraft by type. The top 100 companies lead in all cases —51.9 percent of the piston singles, 29.4 percent of the piston twins, 36.2 percent of the turboprop aircraft, 44.1 percent of the turbojets/turbofans, and 64.1 percent of the helicopters.

The top 200 industrials account for 71.3 percent of the singles, 46.5 percent of the twins, 52.0 percent of the turboprop airplanes, 66.0 percent of the turbojets/turbofans, and 82.3 percent of the helicopters. The trend is still fairly consistent in the top 300 corporations, with 79.0 percent accounted for by the singles, 54.7 percent by the twins, 65.0 percent by the turboprops, 77.1 percent of the turbojets, and 86.5 percent of the helicopters.

Below the 300 level, 5.0 percent of the singles are operated by the 401-500 group, 16.3 percent of the twins are operated by the 301-400 group, 11.0 percent of the turboprops are operated by

Comparative Fleet Size

Number of Aircraft	Number of Companies
1	165
2	112
3	87
4	35
5	25
6	20
7	21
8	10
9	7
10	5
11	11
12	4
13	7
14	4
15	4
17	1
18	4
19	1
20	1
21	3
22	2
26	1
27	1
32	1
34	1
37	1
42	1
45	1
2,229	536

Source: Aviation Data Service

Who's Operating What? (continued)

the 301-400 group, 5.2 percent of the turbojets/turbofans are operated by the 401-500 group and 3.8 percent of the helicopters are operated by the 601-700 group. No helicopters are operated in the 901-1,000 group, and no singles are operated in the 701-800 group.

While 30.8 percent of the ***Fortune*** 1,000 aircraft operators had only one airplane each, 20.9 percent operated two. On the other hand, 54 companies, or 10.1 percent of the ***Fortune*** operators, have fleets of 10 or more aircraft each, with the largest fleet consisting of 45 aircraft.

The Beech King Air series is most popular with 273 units, or 12.2 percent. The Dassault Falcon series is second at 176 units. In addition, there are 163 Learjets, 150 Bell helicopters, 148 Citations, 145 Rockwell-Sabreliners, 136 Grumman G2-3s, and 119 Cessna singles in the ***Fortune*** aircraft fleet.

As far as popularity among companies goes, Beech wins again with the King Air series being spread among 177 companies. Learjets come in second with 107 companies, Citations with 102 companies, Falcons with 95, and Grummans with 87 companies.

The average year of manufacture for the entire fleet is 1974. However, for jets it is 1974; turboprops, 1973; pistons, 1971; turbine helicopters, 1976; and piston helicopters, 1969. There are a number of interesting aircraft in the ***Fortune*** 1,000 fleet. The most unusual entrant this year was a Polish built WSK-PZL Mielec Antonov AN2 owned by Northrop. Another interesting airplane is a Kreider-Reisner "Challenger" biplane, Model KR-31, which is now owned by Fairchild. This model ties with a Travel Air, built by Walter Beech in 1928 for the Cleveland Air Races and owned by Pepsi, as one of the two oldest aircraft. Pepsi also owns a 1929 Travel Air. Another interesting item is an old war-bird, a P51 Mustang, which is owned and used by Rockwell. LTV owns a single place, high altitude turboprop built up from an unmanned drone design; and Dow Chemical owns an all-plastic airplane, the Windecker 7.

Newcomers to the ***Fortune*** list are the Canadair Challenger, the Boeing 747, a Douglas A20 transport, the Beech King Air B200 model, and the Gates Learjet 55 series. Piper had debuts from its 602P, PA24, and PA28R models, and Beech made single-engine contributions from their BE24 line and the BE77 Duchess model. Helicopter first appearances came from the Bell UH12 and 214 models, the Aerospatiale Twin Star, and a Boeing Vertol.

Ten ***Fortune*** 1,000 companies still operate no less than 13 DC-3s. In terms of airline-type jet transports, there are 15 BAC 1-11s operated by eleven companies, three Boeing 707s, seven Boeing 727s, five Boeing 737s operated by three companies, one DC-9, one Fokker F28; and one Boeing 747, a Convair 990 and a Convair 880 operated by the manufacturer.

All in all, there are 160 different models of aircraft contained in the ***Fortune*** 1,000 fleet produced by 43 manufacturers, including predecessor companies. But eight manufacturers alone accounted for 75.0 percent of the total 1981 fleet and 63.7 percent of the dollar value. Together, Beech, Bell, Cessna, Dassault, Gulfstream Aerospace, Gates Learjet, Piper, and Rockwell International represented 1,671 units, valued at $3.0 billion.

Beech led in total units with 362, followed by Cessna with 357, Gulfstream Aerospace with 210, and Dassault with 176. Gulfstream was by far the leader in dollar value with $1,140.9 million, followed by Dassault with $628.2 million, and Rockwell with $339.3 million; Lear was close behind with dollar values at $327.2 million. Beech and Cessna had values well over $200 million, whereas Piper and Bell were well below $60 million. British Aerospace and Lockheed had aircraft valued well over $250 million.

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UNITED STATES CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS 1982-1983

A STATISTICAL REPORT
ON SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, & STAFFING

Special Focus on
Minority and Non-Catholic Enrollment

Frank H. Bredeweg, C.S.B.
DATA BANK CONSULTANT

NATIONAL CATHOLIC
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

INTRODUCTION

Every year since the 1969-1970 school year, the National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA) has published a statistical report on Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States. Extensive data on these schools and other private schools did not exist prior to that time. This data was needed to understand this significant educational sector, to discuss potential forms of federal and state aid, to inform other educational policy issues, and to encourage improved local management. With the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the United States Office of Education, a data base on Catholic schools was established and remains available in the annual publications of the NCEA through 1974-1975.

Since 1975, the NCEA and the Curriculum Information Center, Inc., published a report and directory of Catholic schools. This publication is now produced in cooperation with Fisher Publishing Company of Englewood, Colorado, and Market Data Retrieval of Westport, Connecticut.

Readers will find this year's publication contains the core school, enrollment, and staffing data of the NCEA historical data file. In addition, a special feature of this report is the data on minority and non-Catholic enrollment. The minority statistics are especially interesting since they continue to document the significant contribution Catholic schools are making to the educational needs of various minority groups in the United States, a long tradition of which all Catholic educators can be proud. The many stereotypes that are often suggested regarding the composition and clientele of Catholic schools must be examined in the light of these data. As in the past, where similar information is available, comparisons are made with other private schools as well as the public sector.

Information for this report is gathered from 165 diocesan offices. Sometimes assistance is provided by state Catholic conferences. To these administrators and their staffs, a well deserved word of appreciation is offered.

Gratitude must also be expressed to the staff at Fisher Publishing Company and Market Data Retrieval for their assistance. LaWanna A. Miller of the NCEA staff also assisted in various parts of this project.

Finally, a special word of thanks must also go to Frank Bredeweg, C.S.B., for his analysis of the data. This is the task he has performed for many years. His patience and precision is appreciated.

Interested parties who want to further analyze Catholic elementary and secondary data should write to the NCEA publication office for information on the availability of other publications and a computer tape.

Bruno V. Manno
Director, Research and In-Service Programs
National Catholic Educational Association
Washington, D.C.

February 14, 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

... the total number of elementary and secondary school pupils, public and private, continues the decline which began in 1970,

... current population statistics indicate that the number of births in the U.S. began to increase again in 1976, ending a decline which began in the early 1960's,

... private education represents a higher percentage of elementary and secondary enrollment in the 1980's than it did in the 1970's,

... Catholic school enrollments today constitute a far smaller sector of private education than they did at their high-point in the mid-1960's,

... in 1982-83, there are 7,950 Catholic elementary and 1,482 secondary schools, only 62 fewer than in 1981-82. This decline is the smallest since the 1960's,

... in 1982-83, enrollment in Catholic elementary and secondary schools declined about 68,000 pupils to 3,026,000. This decline (2.2%) is the largest since 1979-80,

... the percentage of minority students in Catholic schools continues to increase in 1982-83, exceeding one-fifth of the total enrollment,

... the percentage of non-Catholic pupils in Catholic schools increased to 10.6% in 1982-83, compared to 2.7% in 1969-70,

... the percentages of enrollment by grade level reflect a stable pattern and even distribution in both elementary and secondary schools,

... the total 1982-83 full-time faculty in Catholic elementary and secondary schools increased 288 teachers to 146,460,

... the 1982-83 pupil/teacher ratio declined to 22.9/1 on the elementary level, and 16.3/1 on the secondary level.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN AMERICA, 1982-83

by

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Public schools and private schools face many problems, some common, some different. Perhaps they can assist one another in the resolution of today's complex and unsettled questions. Perhaps each must work out separate solutions. Whatever paths are taken, it is now clear that they must pay attention to one another, and that what one does affects the other.

Is competition in education healthy and constructive? What should be the differences between public and private schools? Do private schools have an understanding of their role as related to the total educational scene? Are private schools devising viable financial formulas for the future, or are they living on borrowed time? Does the private sector contain lessons for the public sector, and the converse?

Questions such as these help to focus upon certain relationships and aspects. Those of us continuing to seek answers try to stay mindful of at least two guiding principles. First, neither public schools nor private schools constitute homogeneous groups. Schools and school systems differ greatly within their own sector, whether public or private. Consequently, problems will resolve differently in one set of circumstances than in another, and developments in one community may not parallel developments in another. Considering the number of states, dioceses, and school districts, this is not consoling, but it seems to be true. Secondly, private schools are here to stay. They are part of the American educational tradition, are as strong as ever, and will be part of the future. As for Catholic education, it is not an isolated entity. It is part of private education, which is part of the total American scene.

Accordingly, before discussing Catholic schools, we should reflect upon a few general conditions which are currently influencing education--for example, the age-trends of the country as a whole. Both public and private schools are affected by the number of school-age children, now and in the future. Also, although the proportion of private to public school enrollments varies greatly in sections of the country, it can be extremely significant in a particular locale. Finally, within the private sector itself, it is important to understand the relationships of Catholic to other Church-related, or not Church-related, schools and associations.

The next few pages will therefore provide a statistical overview of these considerations as documented and projected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Then, Catholic schools, enrollments, and faculty will be analyzed and discussed.

Table No. 1
U.S. Population and Births
1950 to 1979

	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Average Size of Family
1950	151,326,000	3,632,000	24.1	3.54
1955	165,100,000	4,097,000	25.0	3.59
1960	179,323,000	4,258,000	23.7	3.67
1965	194,300,000	3,760,000	19.4	3.70
1970	203,235,000	3,731,000	18.4	3.58
1975	213,051,000	3,144,000	14.8	3.42
1976	215,200,000	3,168,000	14.8	-
1977	216,400,000	3,327,000	15.4	-
1978	218,228,000	3,333,000	15.3	3.33
1979	219,810,000	3,473,000	15.8	3.31

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Current population statistics indicate that the number of births in the U.S. began to increase again in 1976, ending the declines which began in the early 1960's.

Current population trends are important to both public and private schools. According to the Bureau of the Census, the number of births is again increasing. Table 1 shows that the birth rate (births per one thousand persons) has also risen slightly, but remains far below the level of the 1950's. Since the population is greater, today's lower birth rate produces a 1970 level of total births.

The population should also be viewed by age-brackets. The following figures compare ranges of ages between 1970 and 1979:

	1970		1979	
Ages	Persons	%	Persons	%
Under 5	17,163,000	8.4	15,649,000	7.1
5-13	36,675,000	18.1	30,647,000	13.9
14-17	15,851,000	7.8	16,275,000	7.4
18-44	71,738,000	35.3	88,967,000	40.4
45-64	41,837,000	20.6	43,903,000	20.0
65 and over	19,971,000	9.8	24,658,000	11.2
United States ...	203,235,000	100.0	220,099,000	100.0

It is noteworthy that 88,967,000 (40.4%) of the 1979 population were of normal child-bearing age (18-44), a significant increase over the 1970 figures (71,738,000 or 35.3%). Elementary school-age children (5-13) decreased more than 6 million children from 1970 to 1979. In 1979, there were more secondary school-age children (14-17) than there were in 1970 (16,275,000 to 15,851,000). Although data is not yet available, the elementary level decrease has no doubt resulted in fewer secondary-age children in 1983.

Table No. 2
Elementary and Secondary Enrollment--Public and Private
1970 thru 1988

	K-12	Elementary (K-8)		Secondary (9-12)	
	Index	Pupils	Index	Pupils	Index
1970 ...	100.0	36,686,000	100.0	14,632,000	100.0
1971 ...	99.8	36,088,000	98.4	15,116,000	103.3
1972 ...	99.0	35,569,000	97.0	15,216,000	104.0
1973 ...	98.2	34,999,000	95.4	15,380,000	105.1
1974 ...	97.7	34,584,000	94.3	15,532,000	106.2
1975 ...	97.2	34,174,000	93.2	15,704,000	107.4
1976 ...	96.4	33,768,000	92.1	15,727,000	107.5
1977 ...	94.8	32,951,000	89.8	15,720,000	107.4
1978 ...	92.9	32,061,000	87.4	15,628,000	106.8
1979 ...	90.8	31,376,000	85.5	15,245,000	104.2
1980 ...	89.2	30,974,000	84.4	14,797,000	101.1
1981 ...	87.5	30,614,000	83.5	14,298,000	97.7
1982 ...	85.8	30,217,000	82.4	13,808,000	94.4
1983 ...	85.3	30,273,000	82.5	13,495,000	92.2
1984 ...	85.0	30,208,000	82.3	13,422,000	91.7
1985 ...	85.3	30,257,000	82.5	13,496,000	92.2
1986 ...	85.9	30,675,000	83.6	13,402,000	91.6
1987 ...	86.7	31,369,000	85.5	13,103,000	89.6
1988 ...	87.5	32,223,000	87.8	12,667,000	86.6

Source: The Condition of Education, 1981 Edition, p. 16
NCES Projections of Education Statistics to 1988-89, p. 17, NCES

Note: Enrollments from 1970 through 1978 are reported.
Enrollments from 1979 through 1988 are estimated.

Total elementary school enrollment, public and private, has consistently declined since 1970. High school enrollments fell below the 1970 level in 1981.

One factor affecting both public and private education in this country has been the decline in the number of school-age children. Using 1970 as a base year, elementary enrollment in Fall 1980 fell to 84.4%. Total elementary and secondary enrollment declined from 51.3 million pupils in 1970 to an estimated 45.8 million in 1980, a decrease of almost 11%.

The number of elementary school-age children (5-13) is projected to increase in 1985, because more adults will be of child-bearing age. The decline in the number of secondary school-age children (14-17) will not end until the 1990's, when elementary trends affect it. Whether American elementary and secondary enrollments will return to the 1970 level cannot be determined at this time.

Table No. 3
Public and Private School Enrollments
1955 thru 1985

	Total Enrollment	Public Pupils	Public %	Private Pupils	Private %
1955	35,280,000	30,680,000	87.0	4,600,000	13.0
1960	42,181,000	36,281,000	86.0	5,900,000	14.0
1965	48,473,000	42,173,000	87.0	6,300,000	13.0
1970	51,309,000	45,909,000	89.5	5,400,000	10.5
1975	49,991,000	44,791,000	89.6	5,200,000	10.4
1980	46,094,000	41,094,000	89.1	5,000,000	10.9
1985	44,794,000	39,794,000	88.8	5,000,000	11.2

Source: Projections of Educational Statistics to 1986-87, NCES, p. 16

Private schools today retain a significant percentage of elementary and secondary enrollment, representing a higher percentage of total enrollment in the 1980's than they did in the 1970's.

The role of private schools as the minority partner in American elementary and secondary education cannot be precisely defined in the years ahead, but current statistics say that it will be an important one. Since the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of 1971 and 1973, which denied many states the right to legislate limited financial support for private elementary and secondary education, nonpublic schools have continued to perform, but with relatively little national attention. In fact, however, private schools served a larger share of elementary and secondary pupils (10.9%) in 1980 than they did in 1970 (10.5%). Furthermore, this percentage is expected to increase by 1985 (11.2%).

The National Center for Education Statistics defines private schools as schools which are privately controlled by a nonpublic entity and are financed from sources other than public taxation or public grants. Private education operates independently of public school districts and state departments of education, although established private schools generally observe most state requirements for purposes of accreditation and reputation.

Both public and private schools are affected by the location of the school, the economic level of the community, and by ethnic and cultural factors. Public schools differ according to the structure of the school district, i.e., elementary, middle, junior and senior high. Private schools differ according to the sponsorship, i.e., church-related or not. In general, it is necessary to identify national trends and then apply them to local circumstances, since particular geographical areas may vary--for example, a growing population in the sun-belt may need a school.

Table No. 4
Private Education--by Religious Affiliation
1965-66 and 1978-79

	1965-66		1978-79	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Roman Catholic	13,484	5,481,300	9,849	3,269,800
Lutheran	1,457	188,500	1,485	217,400
7th Day Adventist	1,149	62,600	1,106	148,200
Baptist	145	25,200	858	204,100
Jewish	272	52,600	406	101,800
Episcopal	320	48,600	314	76,500
Methodist	46	5,600	60	11,200
Presbyterian	36	4,800	60	12,800
Friends	56	10,600	50	14,600
Other Church-Related	612	83,700	1,531	281,200
Total Church-Related	17,577	5,963,500	15,719	4,337,600
Not Church-Related	2,369	341,300	3,947	746,700
Total Private	19,946	6,304,800	19,666	5,084,300

Source: **Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66,** National Center for Education Statistics, p. 7

The Condition of Education, 1981 Edition, NCES, p. 66

Catholic school enrollments today constitute a far smaller sector of private elementary and secondary education than they did at their highpoint in the mid-1960's.

In 1965-66, Catholic school enrollments constituted about 87% of the private school sector. By 1978-79, this figure had fallen to 64%. While Catholic schools were undergoing re-evaluation and decline, other private schools were gradually increasing their enrollments. Catholic schools lost over two million students in that decade, but other church-related schools, as well as those not church-related, serve larger enrollments today than they did in the mid-1960's. Since Catholic schools are no longer declining as they were, the nonpublic sector should be more statistically significant in the future.

A comment is in order regarding the "other church-related" schools, and those which are "not church-related." Since these are schools which sometimes do not report to state agencies nor belong to national associations, it is impossible to know exactly how many exist. Great effort has been made to identify and include these schools statistically, but the figures given here should be viewed as the best estimate available. Federal efforts to collect data on private schools have been sporadic, but the National Center for Education Statistics recently gathered three consecutive years of private school data (1976-77 through 1978-79).

Number of Schools

In 1982-83, there were 46 fewer elementary and 16 fewer secondary Catholic schools than there were the previous year. School declines in the past seven years have been as follows:

	Elementary		Secondary		Total	
	Schools	%	Schools	%	Schools	%
1976-77	59	0.7	30	1.8	89	1.1
1977-78	77	0.9	30	1.8	107	0.9
1978-79	45	0.6	29	1.8	74	0.8
1979-80	59	0.7	24	1.5	83	0.9
1980-81	57	0.7	24	1.5	81	0.8
1981-82	47	0.6	18	1.2	65	0.7
1982-83	46	0.6	16	1.1	62	0.5

A six year period of dramatic closings and consolidations began in 1965-66 and reached its highpoint in 1971-72, when 509 schools closed. In the past seven years, only 561 schools have closed or consolidated, an average of 80 annually (24 fewer secondary and 56 fewer elementary). The total number of schools closed in 1982-83 (62) is the smallest since the mid-1960's.

Large scale reviews of diocesan school systems have been completed, and obvious closings or consolidations have been effected. Administrative and budget procedures have become more sophisticated. The drastic movement of people from city to suburbs has slowed, a significant factor since most Catholic schools were built in the cities. Finally, and most important of all, Catholic parents and students continue to enthusiastically support Catholic schools. Proponents of Catholic education have borne higher tuitions and more intensive fundraising efforts in order to retain schools.

Regional Trends

NCEA statistically divides the nation into six geographical regions. States comprising each region are listed on page 11. Table 6 shows what has happened to the percentage of schools in each region since 1967-68, the first year of NCEA Data Bank information. Three regions (Mideast, Southeast, West) show a higher percentage of Catholic schools in 1982-83 than fifteen years prior. New England and the Plains region today have a smaller percentage of the nation's Catholic schools, while the Great Lakes region has retained about the same share.

In general, the regional variations do not seem significant. Each region seems to face similar problems and attitudes, probably applying similar options and solutions. It is noteworthy that about 55% of all Catholic schools are in the Mideast and Great Lakes regions.

Table No. 5
Elementary and Secondary Schools--by Region
1978-79 thru 1982-83

Elementary	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
New England	557	551	548	541	544
Mideast	2,421	2,394	2,361	2,316	2,301
Great Lakes	2,175	2,160	2,147	2,135	2,113
Plains	910	904	901	898	897
Southeast	855	853	848	861	847
West/Far West	1,241	1,238	1,238	1,245	1,248
United States	8,159	8,100	8,043	7,996	7,950
Secondary					
New England	135	133	129	126	124
Mideast	456	447	438	430	429
Great Lakes	336	331	327	322	316
Plains	176	172	169	169	168
Southeast	198	198	197	194	194
West/Far West	263	259	256	257	251
United States	1,564	1,540	1,516	1,498	1,482
All Schools					
New England	692	684	677	667	668
Mideast	2,877	2,841	2,799	2,746	2,730
Great Lakes	2,511	2,491	2,474	2,457	2,429
Plains	1,086	1,076	1,070	1,067	1,065
Southeast	1,053	1,051	1,045	1,055	1,041
West/Far West	1,504	1,497	1,494	1,502	1,499
United States	9,723	9,640	9,559	9,494	9,432

Table No. 6
Percentage of Schools--by Region
1967-68 and 1982-83

	Elementary		Secondary		All Schools	
	1967-68	1982-83	1967-68	1982-83	1967-68	1982-83
New England	8.6%	6.8%	10.5%	8.4%	8.9%	7.1%
Mideast	27.7	28.9	27.4	28.9	27.7	28.9
Great Lakes	26.3	26.6	22.2	21.3	25.6	25.8
Plains	12.6	11.3	12.1	11.3	12.5	11.3
Southeast	9.9	10.7	11.5	13.1	10.2	11.0
West/Far West	14.9	15.7	16.3	17.0	15.1	15.9
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Types of Schools

It may be helpful to review Catholic schools as to types, location, and size. Schools can be classified according to ownership and administration. As Table 7 shows, most elementary schools are single-parish schools. Secondary schools are administered and financed in several ways: by a single parish, by several parishes, by the diocese, by a particular religious community. The following summary of changes since the first year of such data (1968-1969) illustrates what has happened to the various school types:

	Elementary		Secondary	
	68-69	81-82	68-69	81-82
Single-Parish	94.2%	89.1%	26.3%	21.6%
Inter-Parish	2.0	5.7	10.9	10.4
Diocesan	.4	1.8	24.4	32.0
Private	3.4	3.4	38.4	36.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of single-parish elementary schools has declined, but was still 89% of the total in 1981-82. When elementary schools could not continue alone, they either closed, consolidated with a nearby parish, or were operated by the diocese. As for secondary schools, single-parish schools are a much smaller percentage today, and diocesan high schools now comprise 32% of the total.

Location of Schools

On both the elementary and secondary school level, the percentage of rural schools has decreased since 1968-69.

	Elementary		Secondary	
	68-69	81-82	68-69	81-82
Urban	44.9%	45.0%	51.7%	51.0%
Suburban	25.6	28.0	26.8	29.6
Rural	29.5	27.0	21.5	19.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Suburban percentages have increased. The percentage of urban schools has remained constant. Rural schools often face enrollment and parish financial problems which do not lend themselves to solutions available to more populated areas, e.g., consolidating.

Enrollment Sizes

As Table 9 indicates, about 89% of all Catholic elementary schools have less than 500 pupils. Secondary schools are distributed more evenly over various enrollment ranges. The following summarizes the changes from 1975-76 to 1980-81:

	Elementary		Secondary	
	75-76	80-81	75-76	80-81
Less than 500	84.3%	88.9%	57.0%	52.9%
Over 500	15.7	11.1	43.0	47.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

An increased percentage of elementary schools have less than 500 pupils, while an increased percentage of secondary schools exceed 500 pupils. Elementary schools are getting smaller and secondary schools larger.

Table No. 7
Types of Schools
1968-69 thru 1981-82

	1968-69		1973-74		1981-82	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parish	9,524	94.2	7,715	90.1	7,124	89.1
Inter-Parish	203	2.0	420	4.9	453	5.7
Diocesan	39	0.4	114	1.3	147	1.8
Private	347	3.4	320	3.7	272	3.4
Total	10,113	100.0	8,569	100.0	7,996	100.0
Secondary						
Parish	577	26.3	326	18.9	324	21.6
Inter-Parish	238	10.9	196	11.3	155	10.4
Diocesan	536	24.4	518	30.0	480	32.0
Private	841	38.4	688	39.8	539	36.0
Total	2,192	100.0	1,728	100.0	1,498	100.0

Table No. 8
Location of Schools
1968-69 thru 1981-82

	1968-69		1973-74		1981-82	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Urban	4,541	44.9	3,997	46.6	3,598	45.0
Suburban	2,589	25.6	2,190	25.6	2,239	28.0
Rural	2,983	29.5	2,382	27.8	2,159	27.0
Total	10,113	100.0	8,569	100.0	7,996	100.0
Secondary						
Urban	1,134	51.7	921	53.3	764	51.0
Suburban	587	26.8	473	27.4	444	29.6
Rural	471	21.5	334	19.3	290	19.4
Total	2,192	100.0	1,728	100.0	1,498	100.0

Table No. 9
Catholic Schools by Enrollment Size
1975-76 and 1980-81

	Elementary				Secondary			
	1975-76		1980-81		1975-76		1980-81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 300	4,947	59.4	5,292	65.8	514	31.2	462	30.5
301-500	2,074	24.9	1,858	23.1	425	25.8	340	22.4
501-750	958	11.5	748	9.3	331	20.1	317	20.9
751-1,000	258	3.1	121	1.5	194	11.8	203	13.4
Over 1,000	92	1.1	24	.3	183	11.1	194	12.8
All Schools	8,329	100.0	8,043	100.0	1,647	100.0	1,516	100.0

Source: School Marketing Services, 1975-76, Curriculum Information Center
Research Department, 1980-81, Market Data Retrieval

Number of Students

In 1982-83, Catholic school enrollment declined from 3,094,000 to 3,026,000, a decrease of 68,000 pupils or 2.2%. The following are the enrollment declines since the mid-1970's:

	Elementary		Secondary		Total	
	Pupils	%	Pupils	%	Pupils	%
1976-77	42,000	1.7	8,000	0.9	50,000	1.5
1977-78	62,000	2.5	14,000	1.6	76,000	2.3
1978-79	56,000	2.2	15,000	1.7	71,000	2.2
1979-80	72,000	3.0	7,000	0.8	79,000	2.4
1980-81	24,000	1.1	9,000	1.1	33,000	1.1
1981-82	3,000	0.1	9,000	1.1	12,000	0.4
1982-83	41,000	1.8	27,000	3.3	68,000	2.2

The 68,000 enrollment decline is the largest since 1979-80. The loss on the secondary level (27,000) is the greatest since 1972-73. The extent of this year's decline was not anticipated, since the past two years were relatively stable. Possible factors are the decrease in the number of school-age children and current economic pressures, but further research is needed to determine the causes.

Regional Changes

NCEA statistically divides the nation into the following six geographical regions:

New England - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont,

Mideast - Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania,

Great Lakes - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin,

Plains - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota,

Southeast - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia,

West/Far West - Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

The following illustrates 1982-83 regional variations:

	Enrollment Declines		
	Elementary	Secondary	Total
New England	2,000	2,000	4,000
Mideast	27,000	9,000	36,000
Great Lakes	9,000	3,000	12,000
Plains	1,000	4,000	5,000
Southeast	(1,000)	5,000	4,000
West/Far West	3,000	4,000	7,000
United States	41,000	27,000	68,000

Every region declined in 1982-83 enrollment. In 1981-82, New England, the West, and the Southeast increased a total of 12,000 pupils.

Table No. 10
Enrollment by Region--Thousands of Pupils
1978-79 thru 1982-83

Elementary	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
New England	149	146	144	148	146
Mideast	784	755	739	736	709
Great Lakes	630	604	599	590	581
Plains	209	201	199	199	198
Southeast	254	250	250	252	253
West/Far West	339	337	338	341	338
United States	2,365	2,293	2,269	2,266	2,225
Secondary					
New England	68	68	68	69	67
Mideast	283	279	276	272	263
Great Lakes	207	208	205	198	195
Plains	76	73	71	70	66
Southeast	93	93	92	92	87
West/Far West	126	125	125	127	123
United States	853	846	837	828	801
All Schools					
New England	217	214	212	217	213
Mideast	1,067	1,034	1,015	1,008	972
Great Lakes	837	812	804	788	776
Plains	285	274	270	269	264
Southeast	347	343	342	344	340
West/Far West	465	462	463	468	461
United States	3,218	3,139	3,106	3,094	3,026

Table No. 11
Enrollment by Region--by Percentages
1978-79 thru 1982-83

Elementary	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
New England	6.3%	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%
Mideast	33.2	32.9	32.6	32.5	31.8
Great Lakes	26.7	26.3	26.4	26.0	26.1
Plains	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9
Southeast	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.4
West/Far West	14.3	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.2
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary					
New England	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.4%	8.4%
Mideast	33.2	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8
Great Lakes	24.3	24.6	24.6	23.9	24.3
Plains	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2
Southeast	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9
West/Far West	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.4
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Schools					
New England	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%
Mideast	33.2	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.1
Great Lakes	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.5	25.6
Plains	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Southeast	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2
West/Far West	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Enrollment in Key States

As Table 12 shows, ten states account for almost 70% of all Catholic school enrollment. The first five states (New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, and Ohio) comprise almost half (48%) of the enrollment. In many ways, this is just a reflection of national population statistics, since these five states plus Texas constitute the six most populated states, although in different order. There are exceptions, notably Louisiana as the nineteenth most populated state and Wisconsin as the sixteenth. These two, plus New Jersey and Massachusetts, seem to indicate the influence of early Catholic cultures. Michigan ranks eight in state population.

These ten states generally dictate the national trends. In 1982-83, the (49,400) decline in these states was 74% of the national (67,000). New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois reflected 53% (35,400) of the national decline. New Jersey lost 7,200 pupils. Ohio was the only large state to increase enrollment (3,600).

Catholic school enrollments have declined 79,000 pupils since 1980-81, and these ten states have accounted for 64,300 (81%). The larger states seem to be experiencing larger percentage declines than smaller states.

Enrollment in Key Dioceses

Catholic school enrollment is also concentrated in certain dioceses. It should be remembered when reviewing these figures that dioceses are generally larger than the metropolitan area they are named after, although most of the enrollment in the twenty largest does actually come from the major city of that diocese.

The largest (20) dioceses serve more than half (51.2%) of all the pupils. In 1982-83, the (36,200) decline in these dioceses reflected 54% of the national (67,000) decline. Since these dioceses represent large urban areas, the enrollment trends of the past two decades are entwined with the economic, social, and cultural problems of that period. More will be said about Catholic education and minority groups. For the present, it is only necessary to point out that the major part of the enrollment in Catholic schools is located in twenty cities pivotal to the American culture. The largest five dioceses (Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and Los Angeles) comprise about one-quarter of the national Catholic enrollment.

As for particular dioceses, only Cleveland and Cincinnati increased in enrollment. Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, and New York declined substantially. Four of the largest dioceses are in the state of New York, and this contributed heavily to the large state decline.

As mentioned earlier, further research is necessary before the causes of the 1982-83 declines can be reliably discussed. In 1981-82, six dioceses increased in enrollment, i.e. Boston, Chicago, Rockville Centre, Miami, Los Angeles, and New Orleans. In 1982-83, with the exception of Ohio and its major dioceses, every large state and diocese declined in enrollment.

Table No. 12
Student Enrollment--Ten Largest States
1980-81 to 1982-83

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1982-83 Decrease
1.	New York	418,500	415,400	396,400	19,000
2.	Pennsylvania	312,300	310,500	302,500	8,000
3.	Illinois	275,600	278,100	269,700	8,400
4.	California	261,200	262,600	260,200	2,400
5.	Ohio	226,600	211,300	214,900	(3,600)
6.	New Jersey	188,900	187,600	180,400	7,200
7.	Michigan	130,300	130,600	127,700	2,900
8.	Louisiana	109,600	111,100	110,000	1,100
9.	Massachusetts	103,500	108,000	107,000	1,000
10.	Wisconsin	108,500	104,900	101,900	3,000
	Largest States	2,135,000	2,120,100	2,070,700	49,400
	United States	3,106,000	3,094,000	3,027,000	
	Percent....	68.7%	68.5%	68.4%	

Table No. 13
Student Enrollment--Twenty Largest Dioceses
1980-81 to 1982-83

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1982-83 Decrease
1.	Chicago	187,800	189,800	183,500	6,300
2.	Philadelphia	167,800	167,600	163,200	4,400
3.	New York	135,800	133,800	129,700	4,100
4.	Brooklyn	116,100	114,600	111,700	2,900
5.	Los Angeles	110,900	111,700	110,500	1,200
6.	Detroit	82,700	81,900	80,800	1,100
7.	Newark	81,300	80,600	76,200	4,400
8.	Cleveland	83,700	79,500	80,800	(1,300)
9.	Boston	69,900	72,200	71,500	700
10.	St. Louis	67,900	67,200	66,700	500
11.	New Orleans	61,400	61,700	60,700	1,000
12.	Cincinnati	59,500	56,300	56,900	(600)
13.	Trenton	56,100	55,500	54,000*	1,500
14.	Milwaukee	55,200	52,800	51,500	1,300
15.	Rockville Centre	50,500	51,800	49,200	2,600
16.	Pittsburgh	48,400	47,900	46,400	1,500
17.	Buffalo	42,400	42,100	39,400	2,700
18.	Baltimore	42,100	41,700	41,300	400
19.	St. Paul-Minneapolis	40,400	40,200	39,400	800
20.	Miami	36,900	37,800	37,100	700
	Largest Diocese	1,596,800	1,586,700	1,550,500	36,200
	All Dioceses	3,106,000	3,094,000	3,027,000	
	Percent....	51.4%	51.3%	51.2%	

* For purposes of comparison, the Diocese of Metuchen is shown with the Diocese of Trenton in 1982-83, the year of its formation.

Ethnic Minorities

The role and contribution of Catholic schools in ethnic minority issues has been and is extremely important. The ability of Catholic schools to help has been complicated by the explosion of many factors, e.g., the startling declines in the number of religious community members, inflation, the increase in lay teacher salaries, and the movement of so many people to the suburbs in the 1960s. Through it all, however, Catholic schools remain integrally involved with minority education and urban problems in the United States.

It should be remembered that Catholic schools naturally tend to service those who support the schools. Also, Christian doctrine culturally attracts one ethnic group more than another. For example, the Black, Indian, and Oriental races have not historically embraced the Catholic religion, while the Spanish culture has a tradition of many centuries. It is also important to keep in mind that most Catholic schools were built in major cities and that the large dioceses have made an outstanding effort to keep urban schools open. The rural schools, not the urban, have closed at the faster rate.

Comparison of Enrollment Data

As Tables 14 and 15 show, the percentage of ethnic minority students in elementary and secondary schools combined has increased from 10.8% in 1970-71 to 18.4% in 1980-81, and to 20.4% in 1982-83. Primarily, this reflects increased Hispanic and black enrollment. Hispanic student enrollment has increased from 177,900 in 1970-71 to 216,800 in 1982-83, and black enrollment from 172,000 to 208,800. Asian American enrollment has increased from 18,300 in 1970-71 to 51,300 in 1982-83. Only American Indian enrollment has declined. These enrollments are estimates based upon 96% of total enrollment, the strongest reporting to NCEA by dioceses in many years.

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research

In 1982, the American Enterprise Institute in Washington published Meeting Human Needs: Toward A New Public Policy. In the section on education, "Private Meets Public: An Examination of Contemporary Education," the authors state:

> The growth of private schooling in the face of public school decline is a challenge of such consequence that policy analysts, policy makers, and public school educators cannot afford to ignore it.
>
> . . . analysis of the motives for attending private schools is necessarily speculative but no less useful for that. Among the motives are such obvious reasons as the desire for physical safety and a disciplined environment. Of great importance to many parents is a school that imparts religious and moral values.
>
> There is a final word on motivation: is it linked to antisocial desires for socioeconomic and racial isolation? Here the evidence is mixed: there are, of course, ignoble motives at work in any social institution, but no evidence supports the idea that established private schools are havens for whites escaping their social responsibilities. The evidence suggests that many private schools have met their social obligations more successfully than their public counterparts.

There is every reason to believe that Catholic schools are positively and constructively involved in the discernment of current values in American education.

Table No. 14
Catholic School Enrollment--by Ethnic Background
1970-71, 1980-81, 1982-83

Elementary	1970-71	1980-81	1982-83
Black Americans	172,000	200,300	208,800
Hispanic Americans	177,900	199,300	216,800
Asian Americans	18,300	42,000	51,300
American Indians	18,000	7,300	7,600
All Others	2,969,300	1,820,400	1,740,400
Total	3,355,500	2,269,300	2,224,900
Secondary			
Black Americans	37,500	52,600	57,400
Hispanic Americans	38,600	56,700	57,900
Asian Americans	5,200	10,100	12,300
American Indians	2,400	2,400	3,100
All Others	924,400	715,200	670,600
Total	1,008,100	837,000	801,300
All Schools			
Black Americans	209,500	252,900	266,200
Hispanic Americans	216,500	256,000	274,700
Asian Americans	23,500	52,100	63,600
American Indians	20,400	9,700	10,700
All Others	3,893,700	2,535,600	2,411,000
Total	4,363,600	3,106,300	3,026,200

Table No. 15
Catholic School Ethnic Enrollment--by Percentages
1970-71, 1980-81, 1982-83

Elementary	1970-71	1980-81	1982-83
Black Americans	5.1%	8.8%	9.4%
Hispanic Americans	5.3	8.8	9.7
Asian Americans	0.5	1.9	2.3
American Indians	0.5	0.3	0.4
All Others	88.6	80.2	78.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Secondary			
Black Americans	3.7%	6.3%	7.2%
Hispanic Americans	3.8	6.8	7.2
Asian Americans	0.5	1.2	1.5
American Indians	0.2	0.3	0.4
All Others	91.8	85.4	83.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All Schools			
Black Americans	4.8%	8.1%	8.8%
Hispanic Americans	5.0	8.3	9.1
Asian Americans	0.5	1.7	2.1
American Indians	0.5	0.3	0.4
All Others	89.2	81.6	79.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Catholic League Study

Also in 1982, the Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights published Inner City Private Education: A Study, an excellent attempt to fill the research void present whenever private schools and urban education are discussed, which is not as often as it should be. In the summary, the study says:

> In addition to the charge that inner city private school families constitute an elite strata of the inner city, the claim is often made that parents are motivated by religious and sectarian concerns.
>
> This allegation impinges directly on the issue of separation of church and state because if such schools fulfill a predominantly sectarian role, some argue, then public support for them is neither constitutional nor politically appropriate. Equally objectionable to some critics is the presumption that parents are attracted to inner city private schools as a matter of family tradition. Again, this implies the existence of an elite group developed and reinforced through such schools.
>
> Still another charge levelled against the schools is that the parents who utilize them value public schools less as an important institution in American society; that they are less willing to support public schools with tax dollars; that they are more inclined to flee the social demands placed on public schools, such as desegregation.
>
> None of these conventional preconceptions stands up under analysis. In fact, the emergence of inner city private schools serving minority populations requires the rethinking of a host of stereotypes that have hitherto been applied to private schools.

Perhaps the Catholic League's study will lead to further research. As a neutral scholar, engaged to critique the study, put it, "The sponsors of the study deserve much credit. They have produced an unprecedented body of data on a subject that federal and state educational agencies, universities, and individual education researchers have scandalously avoided."

Enrollment by Catholic/Non-Catholic

Another clear development is that Catholic schools have a far higher percentage of non-Catholic students today than several years ago. As Table 16 shows, the percentage of non-Catholics has increased from 2.7% in 1969-70 to 10.6% in 1982-83. The elementary level has increased from 2.8% to 10.4%, and secondary from 2.6% to 11.2%. Regional variations are given.

Enrollment by Grade Levels

Table 17 shows enrollments by grade level as a percentage of either elementary or secondary enrollment. The 1982-83 percentages reflect even distribution and a stable pattern throughout grades 1-8. The fall-off in grades 6-8 of 1967-68 is no longer present, nor are the relatively small grade 1-2 percentages of 1973-74. The secondary percentages show less of a drop-off between grades 9-10 and grades 11-12.

Table No. 16
Catholic/Non-Catholic Enrollment--by Percentages
1969-70 and 1982-83

	1969-70		1982-83	
Elementary	Catholic	Non-Catholic	Catholic	Non-Catholic
New England	98.5%	1.5%	93.1%	6.9%
Mideast	98.0	2.0	90.0	10.0
Great Lakes	97.2	2.8	89.7	10.3
Plains	98.2	1.8	94.5	5.5
Southeast	92.0	8.0	83.5	16.5
West/Far West	97.0	3.0	88.9	11.1
United States	97.2	2.8	89.6	10.4
Secondary				
New England	98.5%	1.5%	92.4%	7.6%
Mideast	98.5	1.5	92.2	7.8
Great Lakes	97.8	2.2	88.2	11.8
Plains	98.6	1.4	94.9	5.1
Southeast	92.9	7.1	83.5	16.5
West/Far West	95.1	4.9	83.1	16.9
United States	97.4	2.6	88.8	11.2
All Schools				
New England	98.5%	1.5%	92.9%	7.1%
Mideast	98.1	1.9	90.6	9.4
Great Lakes	97.3	2.7	89.3	10.7
Plains	98.3	1.7	94.6	5.4
Southeast	92.2	7.8	83.5	16.5
West/Far West	96.6	3.4	87.4	12.6
United States	97.3	2.7	89.4	10.6

Table No. 17
Enrollment by Grade Levels--as Percentage of Total
1967-68, 1973-74, 1982-83

Grade Level	1967-68	1973-74	1982-83
Grade 1	12.6%	11.2%	12.7%
2	13.0	11.5	12.5
3	13.0	12.1	12.2
4	13.1	12.8	12.0
5	13.0	13.1	12.3
6	12.5	13.4	13.0
7	11.6	13.1	13.0
8	11.2	12.8	12.3
Elementary	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Grade 9	27.6%	27.7%	26.9%
10	26.1	25.6	25.4
11	23.9	24.1	24.1
12	22.4	22.6	23.6
Secondary	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Professional Staff

Catholic schools and enrollments have become accustomed to change. However, the faculties in Catholic schools have undergone even more radical adjustments. The most dramatic change is the shift from religious to lay staff. In general, parents and students have accepted today's predominantly lay staff, and this does not seem to present academic or administrative problems.

Total Staff and Pupil/Teacher Ratios

In 1982-83, the total full-time Catholic school teaching staff was 146,554 (Table 18), about 97,500 elementary and 49,000 secondary teachers. For the second consecutive year, this staff increased by about 400 full-time teachers.

This increase reflects continuing efforts to improve staff and class sizes. The following compares past pupil/teacher ratios:

	Pupils/Teacher	
	Elementary	Secondary
1968-69	31.3	19.2
1973-74	26.4	17.7
1978-79	24.0	17.2
1979-80	23.5	17.1
1980-81	23.5	17.1
1981-82	23.4	16.8
1982-83	22.9	16.3

The elementary ratio has gone from 31 students per full-time teacher to about 23. The secondary ratio was a respectable 19.2 in 1968-69, and has lowered to 16.3 per full-time teacher.

Ratio of Religious/Lay

Lay teachers continue to replace religious teachers and today hold almost the same majority that religious formerly held.

	Elementary			Secondary		
	Staff	Religious	Lay	Staff	Religious	Lay
Fall, 1976	100,000	33.9%	66.1%	50,600	36.7%	63.3%
1977	99,700	31.6	68.4	50,900	35.1	64.9
1978	98,500	29.4	70.6	49,400	33.4	66.6
1979	97,700	28.0	72.0	49,600	31.0	69.0
1980	96,700	25.8	74.2	49,000	29.5	70.5
1981	96,800	24.6	75.4	49,300	28.1	71.9
1982	97,500	22.7	77.3	49,000	26.5	73.5

Aside from the financial aspects, Catholic elementary and secondary schools seems to function well with faculties whose ratios are the reverse of the 1960 ratios. The loss of so many religious community members and clergymen has not signaled the demise of Catholic schools.

Table No. 18
Full-Time Teaching Staff
1978-79 thru 1982-83

Elementary	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Sisters	28,453	26,868	24,454	23,289	21,597
Male Religious	502	500	444	577	515
Lay Teachers	69,584	70,356	71,841	72,981	75,225
Total	98,539	97,724	96,739	96,847	97,337
Secondary					
Sisters	10,616	9,814	9,170	8,738	8,016
Male Religious	5,880	5,550	5,306	5,139	4,992
Lay Teachers	32,913	34,206	34,562	35,448	36,115
Total	49,409	49,570	49,038	49,325	49,123
All Schools					
Sisters	39,069	36,682	33,624	32,027	29,613
Male Religious	6,382	6,050	5,750	5,716	5,507
Lay Teachers	102,497	104,562	106,403	108,429	111,340
Total	147,948	147,294	145,777	146,172	146,460

Table No. 19
Full-Time Teaching Staff--by Percentage
1978-79 thru 1982-83

Elementary	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Sisters	28.9%	27.5%	25.3%	24.0%	22.2%
Male Religious	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5
Lay Teachers	70.6	72.0	74.2	75.4	77.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary					
Sisters	21.5%	19.8%	18.7%	17.7%	16.3%
Male Religious	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.2
Lay Teachers	66.6	69.0	70.5	71.9	73.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Schools					
Sisters	26.4%	24.9%	23.1%	21.9%	20.2%
Male Religious	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
Lay Teachers	69.3	71.0	73.0	74.2	76.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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